THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.
JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 3 00
"	3 months,	8 00
"	6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
"	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864. [No. 71.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 11th inst.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ALABAMA SUNK BY THE KEARSAGE—ESCAPE OF CAPT. SEMMES—FULL AGCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

European dates as late as the 25th of June, are received. The most important intelligence in them, to readers on this side of the Atlantic, is the sinking of the C. S. steam corvette Alabama by the Federal gunboat Kearsage, in Cherbourg bay, on Sunday, the 19th ult. The Alabama reached Cherbourg on Saturday, the 11th of June, from Cape Town, with thirty prisoners, the crews of two merchant vessels which she had captured and destroyed on the passage, and which she landed immediately upon arriving. She entered the harbor for the purpose of making repairs, as she was in an unseaworthy condition. While there, it appears that the Captain of the Kearsage challenged Semmes for a fight between the two vessels—the challenge was accepted, and on the 19th the Alabama steamed out to attack the Yankee boat. At the same time the Deer Hound, a steam pleasure yacht, owned by John Lancaster, an English gentleman, steamed out with Mr. L. and his family to see the fight. Mr. L. furnishes the London *Times* with the following:

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND KEARSAGE.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Herewith I send you a copy of my log respecting the engagement between the Confederate steamer Alabama and the Federal steamer Kearsage.

Sunday, June 19th, 9 a. m.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10 30—observed the Alabama steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer Kearsage. 11.30—the Alabama commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The Kearsage immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the manœuvreing both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile.

At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land distant about nine miles. At half-past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabam's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Capt. Semmes and thirteen officers. At 1 p. m. we steered for Southampton.

I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsage was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, etc., was as follows, viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Capt. Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand. The Kearsage's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot-boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Steam Yacht Deerhound, off Cowes, June 19.

Mr. Mason, the representative of the Confederate Government at London, has sent a copy of Captain Semmes's official report to the London *Times*. Capt. Semmes says that in an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes he had hopes of reaching the French coast but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. Captain Semmes says:

I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but four hundred yards from each other the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obeyance to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deerhound, together with forty others.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS CONCERNING THE FIGHT—GALLANTRY OF THE ALABAMA'S CREW—HOW CAPTAIN SEMMES WAS RESCUED—THE HAULING DOWN OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAG, ETC.

The English and French newspapers have various and lengthy accounts of the fight. From the London *Times'* Southampton correspondeut we take the following:

At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails; but it was soon reported to Capt. Semmes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking.

With great bravery the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down.

When her stern was completely under water, Capt. Semmes gave orders for his men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue.

Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Capt. Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsage, which was as far as possible obeyed.

Capt. Semmes and his First Lieutenant, Mr. J. M. Kell, are staying at Kelwavie Hotel in Queen's terrace, where the gallant commander is under the care of Dr. Ware, medical gentleman of this town; his right hand being slightly splintered by a shot.

When the men came on board the Deerhound they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight; and one of the men, with a sailor's devotedness, insisted on seeing his captain, who was then lying in Mr. Lancaster's cabin in a very exhausted condition, as he had been entrusted by Capt. Semmes with the ship's papers, and to no one else would he give them up. The men were all very axnious about their captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first rate fellows, and act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances.

Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsage's eleven inch shells which gave her the advantage, and that after what he has witnessed on this occasion wooden ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both ships fired into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the maintop into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsage, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsage for action. Great pluck was shown on both sides during the action. On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured.

As far as is known, not a relic of the Alabama is in the possession of her successful rival. When she was sinking Capt. Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the Alabama's boats and sunk her for the same reason.

Before leaving the Deerhound, Capt. Semmes presented to Mr. Lancaster's son one of his officer's swords and a pistol, in remembrance of the occurrence, and the kind treatment he and his men had received on board the yacht.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate agent, Capt. Bullock, and the Rev. Mr. Tremlett, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon from London, and proceeded to Kelway's Hotel to meet Capt. Semmes.

The shell that did the mischief to the Alabama struck her just above the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces, the water almost immediately putting out her fires.

When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about.—He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on.

One of the men in the boat cried out, "That's Semmes," and the drowning man called out, "I am the Captain; save me; I cannot keep up any longer."

Adams went and dragged him into the boat.—Semmes then said: "For God's sake, don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht."

Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearasage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once sent below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled it appears to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

SEMME'S SPEECH TO HIS CREW.

[Paris (June 21) Correspondence London Post.]

As Captain Semmes is in England, you will get better accounts of the combat that reach us in Paris. A French account says that before leaving Cherbourg he called his men, and addressing them, exclaimed—"We must conquer or die!" To which the crew replied (I give the words in French): "Hurrah pour le Sud! Vive Lee! Vive son armee! Vive la France! la nation genereuse qui seule partique d'une manlere impartiale la neutralitie!"

SCENE AT THE HAULING DOWN OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

[From the London Star (special report), June 21.]

Captain Semmes directed the First Lieutenant, Mr. Kell, to go below and report the state of the ship. That officer soon returned, saying she was in a sinking state, and the Captain decided on striking his flag. The flag had been already three times shot away, but replaced. A large number of the crew rushed aft, conjuring the Captain not to strike, and expressing their readiness to sink in her and die with honor; and one of the seamen, named Smith, cutlass in hand, stood by the flag and declared he would not allowed it to be lowered. The Captain leveled his rvolver, and insisted on its being hauled down, which was done, and a white flag hoisted.

Meantime the whale boat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. Fulham being sent in charge of them to the Kersage. When the boats were full a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Liewellyn, son of the rector of a parish in Wiltshire. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost.

MESSAGE FROM THE ALABAMA TO THE KEARSAGE.

When Mr. Fulham reached the Kearsage he had his sword by his side, and let it fall into the water, lest he should have to surrender it. He went on board the Kearsage, and was asked by Captain Winslow if he had come to surrender the ship. He said he had no such orders, but was sent to ask for assistance, as they were sinking fast. The Kearsage then ceased firing and lowered her boats, while Mr. Fulham returned towards the Alabama, which sank ere he could reach her, and, after picking up a few of the swimmers, he contrived to reach the Deerhound, where he found Captain Semmes, twelve other officers, and about twenty-eight men.

HEROISM OF SOME OF THE CONFEDERATE CREW.

Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occured on board the Alabama during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording. Mr. Ghnley, the Captain's coxswain, was struck by a snot which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by flesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his limb, and continued serving his gun.

An 11 inch shell, which fell on the deck, was taken up and thrown overboard to explode by two men, named Townsend and Marr, the latter of whom is already known to the Alabama men from his having jumped into a heavy sea and saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard.

A man named Searno was loading a gun, when a shot struck the ramrod and broke it in two. He looked up and abused them for not waiting to have the shot properly in for them.

One man was sent forward to clear the jib boom rigging, which had been damaged; he received a most painful wound, which was mortal, notwithstanding which he completed the work and returned to the deck, when another shot cut him in two.

Another man, though mortally wounded, refused to admit that he had been struck, and continued to do his work until he fell dead on deck.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

[From the Paris Moniteur, June 2.]

The Confederate steamer Alabama, carrying out the design it had announced several days before hand, left Cherbourge Roads yesterday at 10 A. M., and advanced against the Federal corvette Kearsage, which hovered in the offing at a distance of about fifteen miles. The iron clad frigate Couroune left her moorings simultaneously with the Alabama, and accompanied her five miles, in order to prevent hostilities from taking place in French waters. The action commenced at 11 o'clock, far beyond that limit. The firing was gallantly kept up on both sides for two hours, after which the Alabama was compelled by the severe injuries she had sustained to make for Cherbourg.

The Cearsage immediately gave chase, but a few moments later the Alabama sank. It was then one o'clock. The Kearsage saved seventy-two of the crew and returned to Cherburg, where she anchored in the course of the afternoon. Ten Confederate and three Federal wounded were landed and taken to the Cherbourg hospital. Nine more of the Alabama's crew were brought back to Cherbourg by a pilot boat. The steam tug Var was sent from Cherbourg by the Prefect maritime to afford assistance to the Alabama as soon as she appeared to be in danger, but only arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

A YANKEE HOWL ABOUT THE ALABAMA—ANOTHER VESSEL FOR SEMMES.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, speaking of the sinking of the Alabama says:

The sinking of the Alabama on Sunday morning has been the theme of every tongue, and the gossip of every coterie. Capt. Semmes is the hero of the hour. As one of the daily papers expressed it, he "is the guest of England." And before he had been on shore forty-eight hours arrangements were made for furnishing him another ship, more swift and powerful than the ill fated craft that has just met such a righteous retribution in Cherbourg bay. A gentleman told me yesterday he had seen the steamer that was now fitting out for Capt. Semmes here in the Thames. And he added that she would be put under his command in such a way that the Government could not possibly interfere. I believe every word of this is true.

There is a malignant spite in this English metropolis, coupled with a love of gain, that would rig out and arm a hundred Alabamas, utterly regardless of public morality, national right or public policy.

A gentleman of my acquaintance had a long conversation with the second officer of the Alabama, and he gave him these particulars: The arrangement was made at Cherbourg with the captain of the yacht Deerhound to go out and witness the fight, and rescue Semmes if he were defeated. The officer also said they had only four or five days provisions on board, and the French Government had forbidden them a supply; so they had to go out and meet the Kearsage or have the ship sold and the crew disbanded. Trusting in that luck which had ever attended his craft, the bold buccaneer rallied out—to meet more than his match.

If Capt. Wilkes exceeded his duty in taking Mason and Slidell from the trent, then Capt. Winslow is somewhat to blame in allowing Semmes to escape. But some of his apologists may reply that he inquired after Capt. Semmes of the first boat load of wounded, and prisoners that came on board, and was told that he was drowned.

In a few days a new Alabama, and part of a new and part of the old crew, will be cutting the salt sea foam at a speed of sixteen knots an hour, sinking and burning what merchant vessels "yet remain under the Stripes and Stars," and fitted out, as before, with British gold, mounted with British guns, and supplied with British shot and shell, and accompanied by the malignant joy of ninety-nine hundreds of Englishmen.

Four American sailors who were captured by the Alabama on one of the last ships that she burned have lately landed in England. They describe the Alabama as a "perfect hell on earth." They say there was not a particle of discipline on board; that they considered their lives in jeopardy every hour, and that they did not believe Semmes himself felt any personal security against his lawless myrmidons.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, Esq—

SIR: We are anxious that you should represent Pitt county in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina, but do not feel at liberty to announce you a candidate for either branch, therefore take this method of informing you of our wishes, hoping that our call in these times will not be disregarded, and that you will either declare yourself, or allow us to announce you a candidate to represent both citizens and soldiers in either branch of the Assembly.

MANY VOTERS.

July 14, 1864. 71—2tpd.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.

71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, as a candidate to represent Johnston county in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. 71—tepd.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the inteasets of both citizens and soldiors. And in my legislative capacity shall ne governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1884. 65—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

THE MERCURY!
THE MERCURY!

BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!

BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,
WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, POETRY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY!

INCLUDING
TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND OTHER LANGUAGES,

Making a complete Casket of *Polite Southern Literature!*

IT IS A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!

IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER FOR THE CAMPS!

IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION FOR THE CARS!

IT IS PLEASANT READING FOR EVERYBODY!

All of the most Prominent and Talented Authors in the South, as well as the younger favorites, are writing for

THE MERCURY.

☞ Subscribers can be supplied with back numbers, containing the following

BEAUTIFUL AND THRILLING STORIES:

"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
"JEROME ELLIOT;" a Tale of the War.
"MAUD: or, THE GHOST FROM BENEATH THE BRIDGE."
"THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of the War in North Carolina.
"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
"TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance.
"KRETTEL;" an exciting Story from the German.
"ALARO VENZILATA: or FLORETTA'S RING;" an Italian Tale of Love and War.
"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00

The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.

Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	26 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

48—tf. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Treasman,	Pac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Fairbault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hall,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 28th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj. C. W.	Broadfoot.
2d	" " "	J. H.	Anderson.
3d	" " "	—	Hooks.
4th	" " "	J. M.	Reece.
5th	" " "	W. F.	Beasley.
6th	" " "	W. McK.	Clark.
7th	" " "	W. Foster	French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Audtior.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissbry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeB

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 14, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Secession and Civil War.

W. W. Holden was among the first in North Carolina to espouse the cause and advocate the doctrine of secession. His advocacy of this doctrine can be traced back as far as 1850. He did more than any other man in North Carolina to precipitate the present revolution by "firing the Southern heart." He was the father of secession in North Carolina. This war is partly his offspring, and, by not acknowledging the bantling, he proves himself an unnatural father.

Now, Mr. Holden claims to be a *peace* man, and in an "Extra *Standard*," intended for circulation in the army, he declares that the issue is, "*War or Peace.*" If this is the true issue, we tell the people of North Carolina that Gov. Vance is the *Peace* candidate, and Holden the *War* candidate.

Gov. Vance is for an honorable peace—if you please, "the shortest road" to an honorable peace. He is sick and tired of blood and carnage—but, unlike Holden, he would consider no peace honorable short of our complete independence and nationality. To accept less than this, he would consider in the highest degree, and to the last extremity, dishonorable and disgraceful to us as freemen, who have fairly won our independence, and shown ourselves so eminently worthy to be regarded among the nations of the earth a free and independent people.

Gov. Vance is opposed to the shedding of one drop of blood beyond what is necessary to reach this "consummation so devoutly to be wished." He has shown this in his messages to the Legislature—he declared it in his extensive correspondence with the Confederate government—and he has avowed it in the various speeches he has made to the people throughout the State, giving them an account of his stewardship. We therefore emphatically declare that Gov. Vance is a *peace man.*

But W. W. Holden is preeminently a *war man*—He not only, as we have, time and again, shown, did all he could to get us into this most wicked and atrocious war—but he has been and is still laboring for a most wicked and damnable project, which, if successful, will "precipitate" us into another revolution.

We have proven by as respectable and credible witnesses as there are in the State of North Carolina, that Mr. Holden admitted that his purpose in advocating a Convention was to *secede* from the Confederacy. So say Messrs. Hampton, Horton, Sinclair, Walser and a number of others, as good and true men as there are in the State. To show his contempt for the Confederate States, Mr. Holden, in his conversation with Messrs. Hampton and Horton, called the government a "concern"—he was for calling a Convention to take North Carolina out of the "concern."

The *Progress*, a paper controlled by Mr. Holden, and the editor of which is to be State Printer, in the event of his master's election and the election of a Holden Legislature, declared, in emphatic language, on the 9th, and repeated the same language on the 12th instant, that

"BETTER LET EACH STATE SET UP, TEMPORARILY, FOR ITSELF, THAN CONTINUE THE WAR."

This is the language of Mr. Holden's organ, and was, in all probability, dictated by himself. This means *Secession*—it means secession *now* for existing causes. It means that rather than continue the war *one day* longer, Mr. Holden and his supporters would withdraw North Carolina from the Confederacy and erect her into an independent nationality—that they would resume the powers delegated to the Confederate States—"the concern" Mr. Holden speaks of—and take their own affairs into their own hands. They say they would do this "temporarily," rather than continue the war. But the word "temporarily" is merely a tub thrown to the whale, for these agitators very well know that if North Carolina should take her own affairs into her own hands, under the auspices of the grand high priest, W. W. Holden, it would be to turn these "affairs" over to Abraham Lincoln. North Carolina would be gone, and gone forever, so far as the Southern Confederacy is concerned.

Now, we tell the people of North Carolina, that this means war—*civil, internecine, bloody war*, before the ravages of which the horrors of the pending revolution, up to this time, would "pale their ineffectual fires."

We are no alarmist. Those who know us well will bear us testimony in this behalf. There are numbers of men in Buncombe county, who still remember our warning voice, which was raised for the Constitution and the Union, before this bloody war was commenced. We told them *then* that *secession* meant *war*—and a long, *bloody war.* We told them the *truth.* Others *did* deceive them, but not we.

"Never shake thy gory locks at me—
Thou canst not say, *I* did it."

We tell the people of North Carolina *now*, that the secession proposed by W. W. Holden means *war*—that, if they vote for him, they vote for the *war* candidate—for, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if Holden should be elected, a Convention be called, and North Carolina should secede from the Confederacy, as advocated by Mr. Holden, a *civil war* will be the result. So far from bringing *peace* by his election, that event would be the precursor of a war, the like of which can only be found in the history of the French Revolution.—We speak the words of truth and soberness—and we again say to the people of North Carolina—beware!

☞ The *Progress* says that when Holden was elected to the Convention from Wrke county in 1861 "the only question was *Union* or *Secession, Peace* or *War.*"

We feel compelled to "vindicate the truth of history" by contradicting this statement. We suppose the *Progress* means to say that Holden was elected a *Union* man and then voted for the ordinance of *Secession.* We are inclined to think this is so, judging from Holden's course during the last twelve months. But there was no such question as stated by the *Progress.* Everybody was at that time for Secession or revolution. The "originals" were for *Secession*: while the old Union men were for *revolution.* But it meant practically the same thing.

☞ For the gratification, if not for the edification, of our neighbor of the *Progress*, who seems very much "concerned" on the subject, we shall publish on to-morrow some more certificates and developments in relation to the "Heroes Of America."—If there are any more repentant brethren, who would unbosom themselves, to all such we say—our columns are open: while the public are on tip-toe to know all about the "Heroes."

MAJ. GEN. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. WEST LA.,
In the Field, May 24, 1864.

General Order, No. —.

Soldiers of the Army of Western Louisiana:

On the 12th of March, the enemy, with an army of thirty thousand men, accompanied by a fleet of ironclads mounting one hundred and fifty guns, moved forward for the conquest of Texas and Louisiana; after seventy days continued fighting, you stand a band of conquering heroes on the banks of the Mississippi. Fifty pieces of cannon, seven thousand small arms, three gunboats and eight transports captured and destroyed, sixty stand of colors, over ten thousand of the enemy killed, wounded or captured. These are the trophies which adorn your victorious banners. Along three hundred miles of the river you have fought his fleet, and over two hundred miles of road you have driven his army. You have marched your bare breasts against his ironclads and proved victorious in the contest. You have driven his routed columns beyond the Mississippi, although fed by reinforcements of fresh troops, while many of your gallant comrades were withdrawn to other fields. The boasted fleet, which lately sailed triumphantly over our waters, has fled in dismay after destroying guns and stripping off armor in its eagerness to escape you. Like recreant knights the iron-clads have fled the field, leaving shield and sword.

The devotion and constancy you have displayed in this pursuit have never been surpassed in the annals of war, and you have removed from the Confederate soldier the reproach that he could win battles, but could not improve victories.

Along a hundred miles of his path, the flying foe, with more than savage barbarity, burned every house and village within his reach. You extinguished the burning ruins in his base blood, and were nerved afresh to venegeance by the cries of women and children left without shelter or food. Long will the accursed race remember the great river of Texas and Louisiana. The characteristic hue of his turbid waters has a darker tinge from the liberal admixture of Yankee blood.

The cruel alligator and ravenous garfish wax fat of rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry over many a festering corpse.

If the stern valor of our well-trained infantry was illustrated on the bloody fields of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, this long pursuit has covered the cavalry of this army with undying renown.

Like generous hounds with the game in full view, you have known neither hunger nor fatigue, and the hoarse cannon and the ringing rifle have replaced in this stern chase the sonorous horn and joyous halloo. Whether charging on foot, shoulder to shoulder with our noble infantry, or hurling your squadrons on the masses of the foe, or hanging on his flying columns with more than the tenacity of the Cossack, you have been admirable in all. Conquer your own vices and you conquer the world.

Our artillery has been the admiration of the army. Boldly advancing without cover, against the heavy metal of the hostile fleet, unlimbering often without support within range of musketry, or remaining last on the field to pour grape and canister into advancing columns, our batteries have been distinguished in exact proportion as opportunity was afforded.

Soldiers! these are great and noble deeds, and they will live in chronicle and in song as long as the Southern race exists to honor the earth. But much remains yet to do. The fairest city of the South languishes in the invader's grasp. Her exiled sons mourn her fate in every land. The cheeks of her fairest daughters yet mantle with the blush raised by the brutal tyrant's insult. Not a Confederate soldier who returns to his colors from this sad Venice of the South, but recounts with throbbing heart and tearful eye how, amidst danger and insult, these noble women—angels upon earth—cheered his confinement and relieved his wants. To view the approving smile of these fair dames will be a soldier's proudest boast, the brightest leaf in his chaplet of laurels.

Soldiers! this army moves towards New Orleans, and though it do not reach the goal, the hearts of her patriotic women shall sound high with joy, responsive to the echoes of your guns.

H. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen.

Official:
A. J. WATT, A. A. G.

SECRETARY STANTON AGAINST GENERAL M'CLELLAN—A DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDING.

It appears that Lieutenant Colonel Bowman, late Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, has been dismissed by the Secretary of War for the unpardonable offence of having invited General McClellan to deliver the address on the late interesting occasion at the Academy of the laying of the corner stone of a monument to the West Point soldiers who may have fallen or may fall in this war for the life of the nation. General McClellan, as a West Point soldier, distinguished for his professional services in this war and in the Mexican war, a fine scholar, a Christian gentleman, a favorite with the army, and a favorite among the people, was certainly a proper man on this occasion for orator of the day. His beautiful and patriotic address establishes this fact. Yet, for this very natural mark of respect to General McClellan, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman is removed from West Point, in consequence of the implacable hostility of the Secretary of War to General McClellan. This disgraceful proceeding President Lincoln surely cannot sanction if he can be made to comprehend it simply as a matter of policy. He will act wisely in turning Mr. Secretary Stanton adrift, and in putting General McClellan in his place. On the other hand the endorsement by Mr. Lincoln of this disreputable act of petty tyranny and vindicative punishment on the part of his man Stanton will be apt to prove the end, so far as the President is concerned, one of the most serious of all the blunders of his administration.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 11th inst.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 7th have been received.—Gold was quoted in New York on the 6th at 250 a 258½.

THE SITUATION—THE CONFEDERATES IN MARYLAND.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th inst, has the following "situation" article:

The latest news from General Grant is the report that he made a demand for an unconditional surrender of Petersburg, or the alternative of a short time to remove the women and children before an attack was made on the city. The answer to the demand was not received at last accounts.

Further details of the contemplated rebel invasion of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania show that Gen. Max Weber holds Maryland Heights, and has notified the residents of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he was about to shell out the rebels, who were plundering the place yesterday. Heavy firing was heard there last evening. Fighting was also reported to being on at Sharpsburg, the Union troops being commanded by Seigel. A body of rebel cavalry were reported to have crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks and cut the telegragh.

A great panic pervades at Frederick. All the Government stores have been removed. General Siegel says that there were 2,600 cavalry in the rebel forces which attacked him at Leetown on Sunday. The number of their infantry could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to be large. He states further, that 1,100 of the rebel cavalry had got in his rear by the way of North Monntain. At the latest accounts last night Seigel still held Maryland Heights, despite the attacks of the enemy at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal has suffered severely from the rebels.—A number of boats were burned and teams captured. Immense excitement exists at Gettysburg, Harrisburg, and Williamsport. Troops were coming in last evening from the West to support General Seigel.

A series of dispatches from Baltimore give the news of the Confederate advance. They are dated July 5th:

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about nine or ten o'clock yesterday morning, by a force estimated at some two thousand cavalry, with more than as many infantry.

Gen. Weber, however, set about making a vigorous defence, and up to the latest accounts was holding his own.

In the meantime the excitement was very great at Frederick, Md, containing all the sick from the hospitals, which, with the provost guard of the town, were removed—the former going to Annapolis.

The Government stores were also removed from Frederick, as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry.

No reason is given for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces were known to be within twenty miles of the place, except a cavalry detachment near Point of Rocks, twelve miles off.

Gen. Taylor remained at Monocacy in command of Gen. Wallace's forces, that point being the extreme western limit of this department. He is protecting the great railroad bridge of Monocacy river, three miles from Frederick. No signs of the enemy had appeared up to last night.

The true object and extent of the whole movement is yet a mystery. It is known by refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester and other places in Virginia, that the rebels are remorselessly and relentlessly enforcing the conscription taking all the males between sixteen and sixty who have left their homes. Every horse is taken on the line of march, and scouting parties visit the country roads and steal them all, whether owned by friends or foe. The capture of supplies and the diversion of the reinforcements going to Grant are very probably the reasons for the raid.

Provisions and all kinds of supplies are, no doubt, very scarce in Virginia at present, and the rebels hope to make a large haul on this side of the Potomac; but they have evidently been disappointed thus far. Maj. Gen. Earley commands the expedition, which is composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Early is reported to be Ewell's successor.

Gen. Ransom is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and as he is said to be Stuart's successor, the object of the enemy may be inferred to be an important one on the part of Gen. Lee. The infantry force is said to be under the command of Gen. Early himself. Ewell's late corps probably now numbers not less than 12,000 men.

Other reports name Breckinridge, Imboden, Jenkins, and even Wheeler, as leaders; but both the Southern Jenkinses are dead. Wheeler is known to be in Tennessee, and Breckinridge's presence in the Valley is very doubtful.

Gen. Wallace is very active, and is making every preparation that prudence may suggest.

The following is the latest and most authentic intelligence received up to nine o'clock this evening from the upper Potomac:

About six o'clock this evening an attack was about being made upon Maryland Heights, where General Sigel's whole force is concentrated, and was then formed in line of battle for defence.

Very little information or details of the progress of the seige of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to there being no trains running that far up the road, and the telegraph operator not being in a position to understand the true condition of affairs, other than the defence was obviously successful, in view of the Heights being still in Gen. Segel's possession.

SPECULATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Public attention has been occupied entirely here to-day by the rumors concerning the rebel raid and the news of the destruction of the Alabama. The latter produced much excitement, all save a few rancorous secessionists manifesting the greatest elation.

No one here apprehends for a moment that any diminution of our force before Petersburg will take place. On the contrary, troops are still going forward to Gen. Grant, while a large force has been concentrated in Maryland, sufficient, it is believed, to check the farther advance by the rebels. This morning the dismounted cavalry were organized into infantry regiments, some of which have left for Harper's Ferry.

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania, has called out 24,000 one hundred days' volunteers, to repel the Confederates.

The New York *Herald* says:

The President has also called for twelve thousand militia from this State for one hundred days, and Gen. Miller, of Governor Seymour's staff was making arrangements last night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to forward the troops to Pennsylvania. This movement of the rebels is regarded as an attempt to draw off a portion of Grant's forces from Petersburg.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Later dispatches from Sandy Hook, on the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry, show that no engagement had taken place up to 10 o'clock to-night further than picket firing.

There is no rebel force east of Harper's Ferry, except on the Virginia side at the Point of Rocks. The road is unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook.

Rumor, but nothing more, says that the force of rebels opposite the Point of Rocks is under command of General Ross, which, if true, would imply the presence there of a considerable force, but this is doubtful.

It is known that Gen. Hunter has reached the Parkersburg road, and is moving rapily eastward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York *Herald* is mystified by the fact that gold which opened at 235 on the 5th, advanced 15 per cent. on the news that the Alabama had been sunk.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and instituting martial law throughout the whole State of Kentucky.

The United States Congress adjourned on the 4th of July, and the members hurried out of the city of Washington as fast as possible, some of the correspondents say, for fear of capture by the Confederates.

CIRCULAR FROM MINISTER DE L'HUYS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The following is a circular from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Agents in foreign ports, (dated May 4,) upon the subject of the recent Monroe Doctrine resolutions of the Yankee Congress:

Gentlemen—The rebent vote of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the subject of Mexico, has given rise to certain interpretations which it will be as well to rectify. The idea has arisen that this vote might induce the United States to adopt towards us a new attitude, of such a nature as to effect the cordial feelings existing between the two countries, or, at any rate, to complicate the Mexican question by embarrassments arising from without. We need only, however, observe the circumstances under which the manifestation alluded to took place to understand that the vote is very far from possessing the importance imputed to it. It is doubtless the reflection of the feeling so carefully fosterated by the American press in the United States, which leads that people to consider as an indirect attack upon their rights the most legitimate intervention of a European power, or any point of the American continent. But we must consider that, in the United States, above all others, the legislative assembly may indulge in demonstrations of this character without pledging the government in any way, or forcing it to regulate its conduct accordingly. The Imperial Government had, therefore, no reason to conceive any apprehension on that subject, even if the incident had elicited no explanation from the Federal Government; but the Cabinet at Washington has made it a duty spontaneously to anticipate and obviate any unfavorable impressions that we might have formed from it. Mr. Dayton called upon me to read a despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Union, repudiating all responsibility on the part of the Cabinet of Washington in this matter, and establishing the principle that a vote of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, or even of both Houses, while it would naturally be a subject for the serious attention of the cabinet, could not possibly oblige it to modify its policy or deprive it of its liberty of action. Mr. Seward sees no reason for adopting in the Mexican question any line of conduct other than that which he has followed up to the present time.

I answered Mr. Dayton that nothing, according to our ideas, could justify a change; that our confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the American Cabinet wrs too great for us to suspect it of any thoughts of compromising, by hasty acts, the true interests of the United States. In expressing to Mr. Dayton how much satisfaction the assurance he was commissioned to give me caused to the Goverment of the Emperor, I added that I thought, in fact, that even seen from the point of view of the United States themselves, the choice could not be doubtful between the establishment of a stable and regular Government in Mexico and the perpetuation of an anarchy and its attendant evils, which they themselves had first felt the effects of and called attention to. The reorganization of a great country, which the return of order and security will enable to play an important economical part in the world, should be, for the United States especially, a real source of advantage, because it opens for them a new market, and one by which they more than and one, will profit, on account of their proximity. The prosperity of Mexico corresponds with the truest interests, and I could not believe that the Cabinet of Washington would recognize this truth. This answer to Mr. Dayton's communication, and the fact of this communication itself, must show you sufficiently in what light the incident on which I now write to you must be regarded.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

WHAT VALUE IS GIVEN ABROAD TO THE YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR.

The following article from the Bahama *Herald*, as severe as it is just, shows what little importance is given abroad to the Yankee accounts of "victories," put forth so extravagantly in their papers. The world has become to know the Yankees:

The news received this morning by the "Corsica" must be read with many degrees of allowance. The fabrication of news for the foreign markets has become such a regular business with the Lincoln Government, that the most unblushing lies are fearlessly thrust upon the public without the slightest hope of their ever being substantiated. Through a long course of deception the Northern public has been led to laugh at the practice as clever, but a glance at the gold market will evidence their total disbelief of the information thus officially promulgated. Accordingly, although the papers of the 18th announce at *au fait accompli* the capture of Petersburg, the gold market rules at 1.96 to 1 98.

The facts are simply these: A steamer left for Europe on the day of the departure of the Corsica, and the whole account of the Yankee success is evidently manufactured for that market. Precisely the same as was the information of the defeat of Lee at Spottsylvania, received in England, and reported here by the passengers of the Virginia and Let Her Rip, a battle which resulted in a magnificent triumph of the Confederate forces.

The feverish state of the money market, threatened political commotions, terrible defeats in Mississippi, and the altered tone of the foreign press in relation to American affairs, all render this system of falsification an actual necessity with them just at this juncture of affairs.

When this war is over and peace once more established, as we hope it will be ere long, the Lincoln Government (our pity prompts us to spare the Northern people) will stand branded before the world as a pack of the most infamous liars that ever disgraced civilization—no better evidence being even now wanted of the fact, save that the only despatches looked upon as truthful and reliable by their own people are those of their rebel enemy—the great, the good, the glorious, the ever-unconquerable Lee.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INSTANT, A LARGE BAY HORSE, ABOUT 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's, on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
The Southern Express Office.

July 9th, 1864. 67—1w.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Superintendent.

May 16. 12—3m.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

RICHMOND, July 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Jones, Charleston, yesterday, says that Robertson attacked the enemy Saturday morning and drove them from the first position, with a loss to us of one hundred killed and wounded. The enemy fell back to his transports' closely pressed to Morris and James' Island.

The monitors and gunboats in the Stono have been driven beyond effective range of our batteries. One monitor was damaged. It appears that a force is now operating against Charleston composed of all the available force on the South Atlantic coast.

The bombardment on Sumpter has been heavy for several days and continues so.

RICHMOND, July 11.

Brigadier Gen. Clayton of Ala., is to be made Major General, and Col. J. C. Carter, of Tenn., to be a Brigadier—each with temporary rank, under the act of May 31st, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ The Ladies' Knitting Society of Raleigh will meet at the house of the President, on Tuesday afternoon, 19th inst., at half past six o'clock. A full attendance is urgently requested. 71—2t.

AUCTION SALES!

WE WILL SELL, AT OUR SALES ROOM, ON FRIDAY next, (15th,) at 10 o'clock,
4 per cent. Certificates;
6 " Confederate Bonds;
7 " " "
8 " " "
6 " N. C Bonds, (New Issue,)
Also, Crushed Sugar,
" Brown Sugar,
" Coffee, Salt,
and many other articles.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1864. 71—2t.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
(For Sassafras Fork Express.)

71—d11tw3tpd.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 22.

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes ARE liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrestsd and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * *

By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

July 6th, 1864. 64—6t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.,
MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 2.

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 and 50, (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,
1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed,) HENRY K COCHRAN,
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'mn Board.

July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 17, 1864. 49—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. DUKE.

May 16. 6—w3m.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

July 18, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 71—d4w&w6w.